IMPEACHMENT.

Origin and History of the Trial of High Crimes and Misdemeanors by Parliamentary Bodies English Precedents from the Reign of Edward III. to the Present Century. The action lately taken in Congress by the honorable representative from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, in presenting a

on praying for the impeachment of the President the United States, 18 of such an important nature our readers we propose to give some brief remarks and observations upon the origin of trial by impeachment as absence of precedents under our own laws, must neces-

We shall also give a synopsis of some of the most elebrated cases that have occurred under the English laws, from the earliest records down to the present

their acknowledged franchise "That matters moved Parliament shall be managed, adjudged and discussed the common law of the land used in other ourts of this kingdom." Sir Edward ys:—"As every court of justice hath says.—"Ms every cours of justice hath and customs for its direction, some by the common some by the civil and canon law, so the High Court diament suis proprits legibusel consumation conIt is by the less et consuctudo Parliamenti, that bighty matters concerning the peers of the realm numons in Parliament assembled ought to be disardwicke, have, whenever an opportunity has That such judgment belongeth only to the lords, and but it is the franchise and liberty of the lords by the

so of criminal judicature are equal to the trial of ce, and can, by the subsisting laws, inflict a ent adequate to the crime, resource should had to extraordinary modes of proceeding. the law been deemed sufficient in similar but less other forms, to which the judges in a court gs, and would entitle the Legislature itself to take cor

more descrable than punishment) cannot be more con-clusively proved by any means than by the few occa-

clusively proved by any means usan by the lew occasions there have been of late for exerting it."

The jarisdiction which in ancient times was exercised by the High Court of Parliament, as well in civil as in criminal matters, is very well explained and illustrated in Reeves' History of the Engish Law, Vol. 2, part 2, chep. 10, from which we quote the following:—

In the region of Edward I. II. and III. we find no records of proceedings in Fariament which and the records of proceedings in Fariament which as the particular content of the particular content content content content cont

of the law of the realm and of the civil law were charged by the King to give their faithful advice to the Lords of Parliament how they ought to proceed in this matter, whereupon they deliberated and answered the Lords in Trailament, "That having seen and well understood the tenor of the said appeal, they declared we method they are the one law or the other required." To which the Lords, after taking deliberation and advice, answered.—"That in so high a crime a visit of the said appeal touching the person of the King and the estate of the realm, perpetrated by persons the tried elsowhere than in Parliament, and the long of the Lords of Parliament, and they are the Lords of the Lords of the Lords of Parliament by accient custom of Parliament, to the judges insent the law that the season of Parliament that it ever shall be judled or governed by the civil law. And therefore their intention is not to rule or govern so high a cause as this appeal is by the course, process or order used in any interfor court or place, which courts or place, are only the exactors of the ancient law of the realm and of the ordinances and terminated is Parliament tield."

As before stated, it was not till towards the end of the reign of Edward III. that the House of Commons took upon the laws of the cames and terminated is Parliament tield."

As before stated, it was not till towards the end of the reign of Edward III. that the House of Commons took upon the laws of the character of accusors, before the Lords, of persone charged with treason or other high crimes and mislemensors against the State, though there are several instances upon the rells of Parliament.

From the time the Commons became parties in these procedures the high crimes and mislemensors against the State, though there are several instances were frequent in which they found themselves aggrieved by the officers of the crown in high trust and power, and against whom they had no other redress than by application to Parliament.

From the time the process of the parliament t

the happiest instrument of arbitrary power that ever fell under the management of an absolute sovereign. The Star Chamber exercised a criminal jurisdiction almost without limitation and attogether without appeal, taking upon it to judge and animadeve under upon everything in which government fell itself states and the expression in twite government fell itself states. It is expression in the same analyses that great statesman, Lord Somers, says, "We had a privy council in England with greas and mixed Powers; we suffered under it long and much. All the rolls of Parliament are full of complaints and remedies, but none of them effectual until Charles the First's time. The Star Chamber was but a spwn of our privy council, and was so called only because it sat in the usual Council Chamber. It was set up as a formal court in the third year of Henry VII, In very soft words.—To punish groster, in the modern phrase, a formal court is the third year of Henry VII, In very soft words.—To punish groster, in the modern phrase, a preserve the public peace. But in a hitle time it made the nation tremble. The Privy Council came at last to make laws by proclamation, and the Star Chamber—"This court is one of the asgest and noblest institutions of the kingdom, and in causes that might in example or consequence concern the state of the commonwealth, would, if they were criminal, at in the chamber—"This court is one of the asgest and noblest institutions of the Star Chamber grows white Hall."

Lord Clarendon, speaking of the abolition of this court in 1641, says—"Thus fell this high court, a great branch of the prevogative, having rather been extended and contirmed than founded by the statute of the third year of King Henry VII. For no doubt it had both a being and jurisdiction before that time, though very dated from thence, and, while it was gravely and moderately governed, was an excellent expedient to preserve the dignity of the king from the prace of the prevogation of the prace and security of his kingdom."

By the extension

chattels forfeited to the King, which judgment was afterwards changed to banishment.

SIMON DE SEVERLY AND JOHN BEAUCHAMP.

On the 12th of March, 1388, Simon de Beverly, John Beauchamp and several other persons were impeached for high treason, adjudged guilty and executed.

ARCHIBISHOP ARUNDEL.

In September, 1397, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, was accused and impeached in full Parliament of high treason, for having traitorously aided and advised the making out a commission directed to the Duke of Gloucester and others, of which himself was one; which commission was made in prejudice of the King, &c., and "that he procured the Duke of Gloucester and others, of which himself was one; which commission was made in prejudice of the King, &c., and "that he procured the Duke of Gloucester and the earls of Arundel and Warwick to take upon themseives regal power," upon which he submitted himself to the King's mercy, and was adjudged to be guilty and banished the realm, his temporalities selzed and his good and chattels forfeited to the King.

In January, 1397, Sir John Cobham was impeached of certain crimes committed by him in prejudice to the King and against his royalty, crown and dignity, of which he was adjudged guilty; and it was ordered that he should be drawn, hanged, beheaded and quartered, and that all his lands, &c., should be forreited to the King.

 Misapplying public montes.
 Giving large sums of money to the French Queen.
 Squandering away the public treasure.
 Obtaining the inheritance of the Earldom of Pem. Squantiering away to obtaining the inheritance of the Earldom of rem-and great wards and marriages. and great wards abdinations for sums due to the

broke, and great wards and marriages.

14. Embersing several obligations for sums due to the King from the Duke of Orteans.

15. Delaying of justice.

16. Procuring a pardon for a murderer.

17. Making of sherith for money, that might be favorable to his purposes in the several counties.

18. Assisting the Dauphin of France with soldiers against the King's allies in Germany.

To all of which he pleaded not guilty, and was committed to the Tower, but upon the 17th of March the King's ent for all the lords, and also for the Duke, who

on on the evening of the 23d inst. In the were necessary to invigorate his foundations, and then launched forward in a bold and trenchant style on the matter of an impeachment of President Johnson. The

ment, however, is different, comprehending the recent developments of the case since the meeting of Congress. On this point he spoke as follows:—

The question has been asked whether it would be statesmanship to resort at present to that remedy. I shall not attempt at this time to bring before you the charges which may be alleged against the Vice President of the United States, who now discharges the duties of the office devolving upon him by the death of the President, because they are before a committee of the House of Representatives undergoing judicial investigation, and with that investigation we all shall be attisfied, whatever may be its result. But the other question—whether if the Vice President of the United States, acting as President (whom for convenience hereafter I will call President, although in my judgment that is not his constitutional title)—which comes to every man's mind is why, if he has done anything worthy of impeachment, should he not be impeached? We have seen that drunkenness is cause for impeachment, making political speeches and do.ng illegal and unconstitutional acts are causes for impeachment. Common fame and common rumor charge all of those things upon the person who is Chief Magistrate. Everybody says that is true. We all fell and know that. But it is the president, is it statesmanlike, is it politic to try him by impeachment?" The first question is, is it right? because nothing is politic, nothing is expedient, inching is statesmanlike except it is right, and everything that is right in itself is at once expedient and politic and statesmanlike. (Great applause.) A leading journal says we shall thereby disturb "public order and public credit"—that is to say, it is understood by those who quote the President that in case he is impached he will bring to bear the army and mavy of the United States against the law making power of the people of the United States. Well, then, he will have paded treason to the other high crimes and misdemeanora. Let the timid quake not and the powerful

its jurisdiction, and then the court is jurisdiction, and the bar takes when he court is jurisdiction, and the bar takes when he court is jurisdiction. The court is jurisdiction and the court is jurisdiction to the court is jurisdiction. The court is jurisdiction to the court is jurisdiction to the court is jurisdiction. The court is jurisdiction of this country. We are paying a hundred millions a year and do not want to borrow more money. If we did, the Jews of Bremen and Frankfort would not lend it. During the war they would not lend us a deliar, but took up the Confederate ioan when we had shown our attempth and that we had money enough of our own to carry on a great war—when we had demonstrated that we were the strongest government in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world, and our loan is the best investment in the world.

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THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

icolning, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition."

Mining claims may be entered at any district land office in the United States, under this law, by any person or association of persons, corporate or incorporate. In making the entry, however, such a description of the tract must be filed as will indicate the voin or tode, or part or portion thereof claumed, together with a diagram representing by reference to some natural or artificial monument the position and location of the claims and the boundaries thereof, so far as such boundaries can be ascertained.

Pixit—In all cases the number of feet in longth claimed in the vein or lode shall be stated in the application filed as aforesad, and the lines limiting the length of the claims shall also, in all cases. be exhibited in the diagram, and the occurse or direction of such end lines when not fixed by agreement with the adming other anis, or by the local divides of the state of the state of the claims of the claims of the claims of the such crawn at right angies to the accertained or suparent general course of the vein or lode, and the waits of such vein or lode, and the waits of such vein or lode or unascortained and the interal extent of such vein or lode unknows, it shall be sufficient, after giving the doscription and diagram aforesaid to state the fact that the extent of such vein or lode annot be secretained by actual measurement, but that the said vein or lode is bounded on each side by the wail of the same, and to estimate the amount of ground contained between the gives end lines and the unascertained wall of the vein or lode, and in such case the patent will issue for all the land contained between the gives end lines and the unascertained mill issue for all the land contained between the gives end lines of such vein or lode arms see rained and vein land course, and the walls of the vein or lode, and the walls of such vein or lode as the patent will fish application of the last of such vein or lode, and the walls of such vein or l

Sec. 6. Should adverse claimants to any m before the approval of the survey fill further ings shall be stayed until a final settlement as cation are had in the courts of the rights of pa-such claim, except where the parties agree ment, or a portion of the premises is not

Stockton district, including 449 separate covering in the aggregate an area of 74,78 been approved vesting the fee aimple in Certified transcripts of the approval list have mitted by the Commissioner of the General to the Governor of California and to the offices at Stockton.

The Commissioner has just received from t General of New Mexico, returns of survey f ten Mexican claims in that territory known Pedro grant, containing 35,911 acres. Cand

General of New Mexico, returns of survey f
ten Mexican claims in that territory known
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querque and sants Fe. The Commission
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drod and seventeen patents for Winnebago
embracing an area of 16,003 acres in Blue E.
Minnesota. These lands were sold under
Congress approved February 21, 1863, for the
Winnebago Indians.

Thirty cases of the series under the provact of Congress approved March 3, 1865, e
and for the rehef of the occupants of the
ax-mission of San Jose, in the State of Califo
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eral Land Office. The series comprise over t
cases, embracing in the aggregate 27,532.
Commissioner of the General Land Office in
pared for submission to the Secretary of the
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the Mevaska office under the grant of March
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tion of the continuous miles of the road as
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Commissioner of the General Land Office has
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aggregate to 1,001,011 acres of public lands
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